



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

No. 20.

## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.



The MAINE FARMER now  
announces to its patrons a  
GUARANTEED weekly circula-  
tion of

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copies. Under different edi-  
tors, each one a recognized  
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the best writers in the  
country, every department  
has a special interest to the  
family group, and is therefore  
read by all. Firmly estab-  
lished in the homes of the  
people, THE MAINE FARMER  
can conservatively claim

50,000

readers weekly. Embracing  
the whole State and New  
England in its list, and con-  
fined almost exclusively to the  
homes of the progressive agri-  
culturists, it affords a medium  
for advertising without par-  
allel in the State.

Have you learned which is the best  
way to raise for home consumption?  
Tell the readers of the Farmer  
about it, please.

It is a general complaint among dairy-  
men this winter that cows are not yield-  
ing their usual amount of butter. Has  
any one a plausible explanation for it?

In the World's Fair dairy tests 350  
analyses of butter made at that contest  
showed an average of: Water 11.57, but-  
ter fat 84.70, salt 2.78, curd 0.95; sum of  
water, salt and curd, 15.3 per cent.

Look over the young trees for cater-  
pillars eggs these pleasant days. On the  
deep snow one can walk right into the  
top of the trees and easily view them  
over. There are plenty of these eggs to be  
found.

What is the object of pasteurizing  
cream for butter, or as it is termed  
making pasteurized butter? The butter  
is no better. Rather see to it that the  
milk from whence it comes be pure and  
clean.

Give the young pigs a run to a trough  
for themselves alone. Supply it with a  
little skim milk and some whole oats or  
barley. The pigs will begin to eat by the  
time they are two weeks old.  
This will add to their growth and greatly  
relieve the sow.

## DON'T BE SCARED!

Stock Interests All Right if the  
Farms are Grange.  
One of the outside agricultural papers  
has a good deal alarmed for the interests  
of Maine farmers, over the fact that  
during the past year over 12000 sound,  
healthy, first-class cows, such as our  
cattle market reporter designates as the  
best cows arriving at that market,  
have left the farms of Maine and gone  
to Brighton market to contribute their  
share to the supply called for to meet  
the demands of trade, and it very con-  
fidently advises that this is all wrong  
and will, if continued, lead to ruin in  
the end unless there is proportionate  
increase of equal value in the young  
stock grown. In similar condition of mind  
and along the same line, our esteemed  
correspondent, Hon. J. M. Deering of  
Augusta, in his issue of the 3d, presents  
figures showing the same loss to the  
State as a curious coincidence,  
our attentive correspondent, Mr. Atherton  
in the same number, takes up the

refrain and admonishes farmers of the  
dire results of selling such good stock.  
The great error of this reasoning is that  
those who proffer it are confining their  
vision to only one factor of the problem:  
Following out, first, this one matter of  
selling cows, when the equation is  
worked out to a finish, we cannot fail to  
all agree that instead of its being a  
cause for alarm, it is a marked credit to  
the farmers of Maine and an evidence of  
prosperity among them that they have  
been able to send out of our border,  
12000 tested cows of the highest merit  
in a single year, provided the future  
increase has been secured. Before  
questioning the propriety of such a  
course, it would be well for such to  
fully understand the situation.

Maine dairymen differ from that of  
Massachusetts, where a large part of the  
cows sold have gone. There they make  
milk and buy the cows. Maine  
dairymen make butter and cheese  
and raise calves. Maine is the great  
breeding ground of New England. Stock  
can be raised here at less cost than in  
any other State this side the Mississippi  
river. We have as good stock to raise  
it from as there is in the breeds repre-  
sented. Our dairymen in a double  
business of making milk and raising  
stock. Those 12,000 cows may represent  
our surplus for the year. Barring  
the matter of a slight variation one  
year with another, the sales of the last  
year are but a duplicate of the year be-  
fore, and our farmers will be ready to  
repeat it again next year. There is no  
dearth of stock in the barns of Maine at  
the present time.

But it is said these cows were select  
cows, high priced. True, and that is  
the kind our farmers are growing up for  
sale. No one need think for a moment  
there are no good ones coming on to take  
the places of those sold. Go with us  
through the barns of our dairymen and  
you will still find young and promising  
cows that liberal offers have not moved,  
and plenty of helpers quite as promising.  
Eight carloads of select cows have been  
taken out from Winthrop the past winter.  
Yet that town has its usual comple-  
ment still on hand, and not a few of  
them, such as tempting offers could not  
reach. Who can say, then, that it was  
not good policy to sell off this surplus  
stock? That is a part of the business.  
In this, Mr. Deering will find an answer  
to his question: "If dairymen is so good  
a business, why are farmers selling off their  
best cows?"

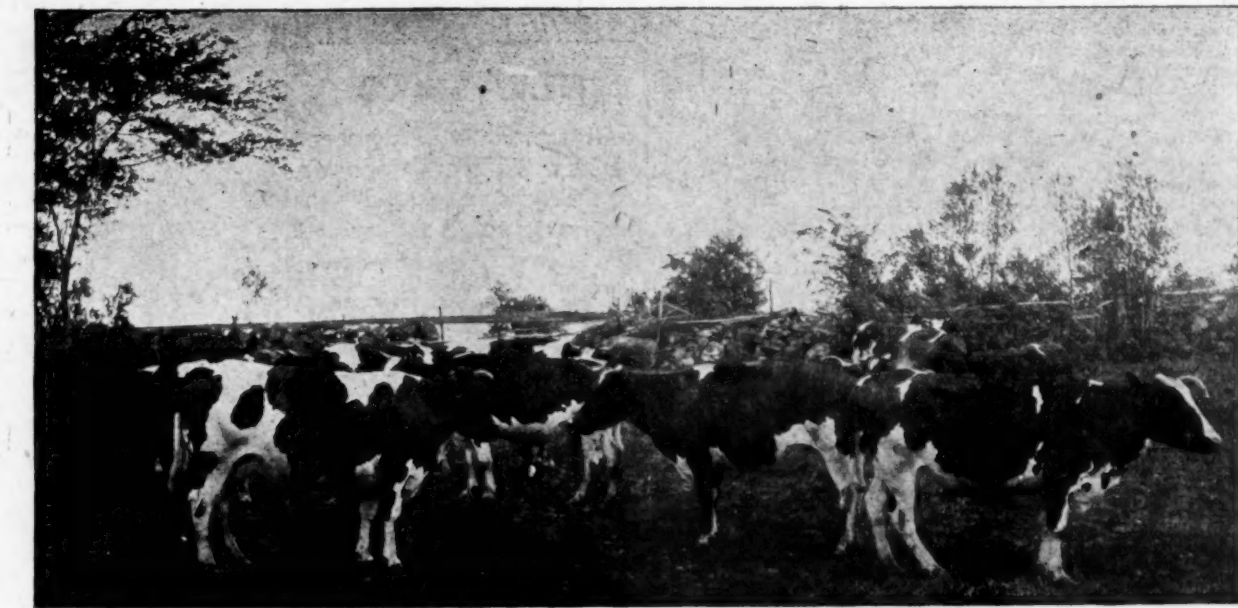
In regard to the "loss in our general  
live stock interests," assumed by some  
one, and which Mr. Deering takes for  
granted, we are unable to find the proof  
of it at the barns, and nothing on paper  
to cause alarm. True, for a few years  
there was a falling off in the number of  
oxen in the State, due to causes well  
understood. But farms are now being  
stocked up to their usual carrying capacity,  
and we are gaining our former lost  
ground through a marked increase in the  
number of calves raised. According to  
the reports of the State Assessors the  
number of one-year-old cattle increased  
from 31,000 in 1894 to 34,000 in 1895.  
From '95 to '97 the continued increase  
carried the number up to 43,000. The  
increase of cattle of all kinds on the  
farms of Maine for the two last years,  
reached the very handsome number of  
upwards of 9000.

Certainly these figures are a good  
showing. The most critical figure can-  
not find in them any proof of "loss."  
The sale of the three million nine hun-  
dred thousand dollars' worth of stock  
lamented over by our correspondent, in-  
stead of impoverishing the farmers, has  
left them with their barns full of cattle  
as usual, and all that money in addition.  
Our farmers are selling stock in large  
numbers, and the facts show they are rais-  
ing up calves not only to fill the vacancy  
but to largely increase the sales in the  
future. There are no suppositions but  
facts on record. Nothing better could  
be asked of our cattle husbandry.

The place of the steers both on the farm  
and in the market, is being largely taken  
by the cows. So far as the money itself  
goes, it matters not whether received for  
cows or steers. As to the comparative  
profits of one with the other, the grower  
must know what they are about and  
take care of that side of the problem.  
The raising of such cows as we are sell-  
ing out of the State, will hold its place  
alongside of the steer and beef trade  
every time. So, that the steers have  
been exchanged for cows carries with it  
nothing to condemn from a business  
view, provided the best are retained for  
breeding and the number steadily in-  
creased.

The Maine Farmer has ever been a  
champion of our stock interests. It still  
claims that stock husbandry is the basis  
of agricultural prosperity in our State.  
It is sound in its position that for "dairy-  
ing or beef making to be made profitable  
the breeding process is yearly to be  
rigidly applied, but the removals  
must be from the lower and not the  
upper strata." That the stock is  
rapidly on the increase is therefore evi-  
dence unmistakable of advancing pros-  
perity among our farmers.

—Oscar E. Turner, Hartford, recently  
sold one pair of yearling steers for \$110.  
He has four pairs left, all white faces,  
and good ones.



A Great Working Herd of Holsteins.—Owned by F. J. Libby, Richmond, Me.

## TURNER DAIRYMEN.

The Turner Center Dairymen Associa-  
tion has a butter factory at Turner Cen-  
ter and another in the city of Auburn.  
The policy of the corporation holding  
the stock and carrying on the business  
has been to extend their operations.  
A movement has recently been made to  
build a larger factory at the city, dis-  
posing of the present structure built but  
five years ago. This movement does not  
meet the approval of the great majority  
of cream producers of Turner, for various  
reasons. Among the opponents are sev-  
eral stockholders of the company.

Some days ago a call, signed by W. C.  
Whitman and a large number of others  
of the leading farmers of the town, was  
issued for a meeting of the dairymen of  
the town to talk over the situation and  
consider whether any arrangement could  
be devised more satisfactory to the farm-  
ers who make the cream. The meeting  
was held on Thursday last week. Over  
one hundred of the dairymen of the town  
turned out to the meeting, intensely in-  
terested in the subject matter before  
them. S. W. Carey was chosen chair-  
man and H. L. Dresser, clerk. W. C.  
Whitman, an ex-director of the old asso-  
ciation, made explanation of the manage-  
ment of the business. Horace True, one  
of the present directors, stated the plans  
in view in regard to the new factory and  
its proposed cost. These explanations  
served only to increase the dissatisfaction.  
A further discussion by R. D.  
Leavitt and others indicated that the or-  
ganization of a new company to handle  
the cream made in town and keep the  
business at home was the course to take.  
A vote was called for of those in favor  
of such a course, and nearly every man  
present favored the move. Not an ob-  
jection was offered against it. A canvass  
for stock in a new company followed,  
and \$1,500 was raised on the spot in a  
few minutes' time. A committee was  
chosen to canvass for the additional  
money needed, to report at an adjourned  
meeting to be held for preliminary or-  
ganization on Thursday of this week.

The dairymen present at this meeting  
were ripe for this movement. They look  
upon the proposed outlay of the old as-  
sociation for a larger business as detri-  
mental to the cream makers of the town  
of Turner. There was no acrimony  
shown in the discussions, no charges of  
dishonesty made. They talked business,  
sincerely meant business, and went at  
the matter in a business-like way.

## THE GRANGE.

We wish to call the special attention  
of the many members of the Order of  
Patrons of Husbandry who are readers  
of the Farmer, to our Grange columns  
on the eighth page. A record is there  
found of all that is going on in Grange  
circles—a feature found in no other  
paper. A late addition is the date and  
place of all the appointments of State  
Lecturers, Prof. Elijah Cook, in whatever  
part of the State they are to occur. Prof.  
Cook is doing excellent work among the  
Granges and his labors are highly ap-  
preciated wherever he appears. The "Lec-  
turers Corner" is also a special feature  
designed to aid Grange Lecturers in se-  
lecting live, interesting and useful topics  
to bring before their Granges for con-  
sideration and discussion. The Grange  
has become a power in the life of the  
farm, and all hands want to know what  
is being done. You will find it all in the  
Farmer.

## HEALTHFUL MILK.

We give large place this week to a  
suggestive and most valuable paper on  
"certified milk" prepared for and read  
before Turner Grange. We urge its  
careful reading by every dairymen, and  
also every consumer of milk who may  
be a reader of the Farmer. The impor-  
tance of pure, sound, healthy milk is  
being more recognized every day. A  
direction is sure to be met in the im-  
mediate future. Up to the present time  
the defects of the quality of our milk  
supply have been quite as much the fault  
of the consumer as of those who make

the milk. There are two plainly pro-  
nounced sides to this important problem  
of pure and healthful milk for human  
consumption.

Too often, in fact generally, this mat-  
ter of healthful milk supply has been  
discussed from a one-sided standpoint.  
A fusillade of chastisement has been dis-  
charged at the farmers who make the  
milk as though they were the only party  
involved. Too often Boards of Health  
of our cities have been made up, in part  
at least, of professional cranks who  
either would or could see only one  
thing at a time. They plunk their  
requirements on to the producer without  
pointing out or even considering a way  
by which he can secure a recompense  
for the added burden laid over him.  
Reform will ever make slow headway  
under so narrow a wisdom.

Dr. Irish treats his subject with a  
broad intelligence. Two vitally impor-  
tant factors necessary to a pure milk  
supply are clearly defined.

1. The interests of the producer are  
provided for.

2. "Certified milk" is given a reliable  
endorsement.  
It is no use to require or even advocate  
such milk as the medical profession  
endorse without first indicating a way  
through which the maker of such milk  
can secure a price far above the common  
milk of the trade. Farmers are ready  
to make such milk when consumers are  
ready to pay its extra cost. So long as  
the people insist on buying five-cent  
milk they can have no guarantee of any-  
thing better than five-cent milk.

On the other hand, people will use  
"certified milk" at any price when their  
family physician requires them to do it  
and assures them that the lives of their  
infants and their future health are de-  
pendent upon it. Dr. Irish shows how  
these two distinct parts of the equa-  
tion can be made to unite on common  
ground, in fact, have been so adjusted  
as to fully meet all demands of the case  
thus furnishing a solution to the vexed  
problem of a pure milk supply for  
human consumption.

We thank Dr. Irish for this contribu-  
tion to the pure milk question. Turner  
Grange, by a vote of its members, re-  
quested that the paper be published in  
the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.  
ONE OF MAINE'S GOOD FARMERS.

The Farmer presents this week a  
group of Holstein cattle owned by F. J.  
Libby of Cloverdale Farm, Richmond  
village.

Mr. Libby is one of the most enterpris-  
ing farmers in this section. He owns the  
farm that his father, John Webb Libby,  
and his grandfather, Simon Libby,  
owned before him. His grandparents  
settled on this farm in 1819, in a log  
house which stood nearly one-half mile  
from the site of the present buildings,  
near the South side of the farm.  
The house now occupied by Mr. Libby  
was built 44 years ago, when the present  
owner was an infant, and he has never  
been away from the place more than two  
weeks at any one time since. He built  
one of the two large barns, doing all the  
framing of the timbers alone when about  
22 years old. He has made many addi-  
tions to the one in which he keeps his  
stock now, so he has room for about 50  
head, and the arrangement is very con-  
venient. It is connected with the ell and  
shed, so that in passing from the kitchen  
to the barn one need not go out of doors.  
Water is brought in for convenience and  
the comfort of the stock.

He began selling milk in 1887, with 14  
cows, taking the milk to patrons in the  
village. Two years later he began work-  
ing into Holstein stock and has raised  
some extra fine animals, having now 22  
head registered, or eligible to registry;  
a herd that is not alone pleasing to the  
eye, but profitable to the owner. He  
also has 3 registered Jerseys, fine ones,  
and 2 high grade Jersey cows. The bal-  
ance of his stock is high grade Holstein.  
He has had 42 head this winter, with five  
horses and one colt; has been milking  
this winter, 20 cows, getting 60 gallons

per day. Some are individual heavy milk-  
ers, giving five gallons per day, from  
one of which he sold in one year.

Two Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars' worth of milk. Mr. Libby and his stock  
are well known at the fairs of our State,  
in which he has been very successful.  
In 1895 and '96, he took over \$1200 in  
premiums, one cow winning in one year  
over \$75. He has lately sold and shipped  
some fine calves; and has sold during  
the past year 10 head of thoroughbred  
stock and several grades.

Not having a ready cash sale for all  
his milk he put in a De Laval Baby No. 2  
cream separator, the first of January,  
this year, which he runs with a yearling  
cow in a horse power. This separator,  
he says, will do all that is claimed for it.  
The cream from the milk of six heavy  
milkers is taken twice a week to the  
Post Road, and the Turner Center cream-  
ery agent takes it to Auburn to the fac-  
tory, and the calves get the separated  
milk without having it warmed artificial-  
ly or being diluted with hot water. This  
does away with considerable labor, warm-  
ing creamery skimmed milk for 10  
or 12 growing calves.

Mr. Libby has lately been running the  
milk which he sells through the separa-  
tor, letting the cream and milk run back  
together, then running it through the  
cooler, which puts the milk in extra fine  
condition for his customers.

Thorough Cleanliness in all Departments  
is practiced, large quantities of sawdust  
are used as an absorbent deodorizer,  
keeping away all disagreeable odors, so  
that his barn has long had the name of  
being the sweetest and cleanest in this  
section.

He believes in a well balanced grain  
ration with hay and corn fodder, the  
present Winter feeding being

The Corn, Ears and All,  
as it was dried in the field. The corn  
was cut and bound with a corn harrow  
as soon as fairly glazed, then standing in  
stalks in the field till dried. This is fed  
once a day and eaten up clean with a  
good relish. Safford corn was used,  
planted with a horse corn-planter, with-  
out any commercial fertilizer, some of  
it being 11 feet tall when cut. The pro-  
duction of the farm of 81 acres has been  
greatly improved under this manage-  
ment. The hay crop of 1897 was 125  
tons, with 20 acres under the plow.  
Twenty-four tons of hay have been sold  
this winter, and there will be considerable  
more to sell after wintering this  
large stock.

Mr. Libby is justly proud of his Hol-  
steins, and is pleased to entertain visi-  
tors though he is always found busy.  
He is Worthy Master of Enterprise  
Grange this year.

## CERTIFIED MILK.

READ BEFORE TURNER GRANGE BY H. L.  
IRISH, M. D.

The first and most important attempt  
to secure certified milk was made by Dr.  
Colt of Newark, N. J., in 1893 and the  
system there adopted has been to a large  
degree the one upon which other cities  
have worked, viz.: New York, Boston,  
Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester and  
Yonkers. It will be seen that the aim  
in each place has been somewhat differ-  
ent.

Some of the cities have endeavored to  
secure simply a pure and wholesome  
milk, known as certified milk. Others  
have made certain attempts at modifica-  
tion, while in most places the milk has  
been pasteurized. It is noticeable, also,  
that in some places the primary object  
has been to supply better milk to the  
poor, who are least able to secure suit-  
able milk for their infants. The good  
that has been accomplished can be seen  
in the reduced mortality among infants.  
It is a noticeable fact that these various  
attempts to secure a better milk supply  
have in all cases originated with physi-  
cians. In Buffalo, an earnest and philan-  
thropic woman inaugurated the move-  
ment, but one designated physician  
pushed the work to a successful termina-  
tion.

Let us now look into the matter some-

what in detail, beginning at Newark  
where the first experiment was tried.  
Dr. Colt says: The plan provided for a  
commission of medical men, who, with  
the support of physicians generally,  
should endeavor to influence a supply of  
milk produced under regulations imposed  
by themselves. It was considered essen-  
tial to success that the commercial in-  
terests of the dairymen should not be  
ignored, in the attempt to obtain the  
purely scientific objects of the commis-  
sion. It was proposed that an approved  
dairyman, possessing honor, financial  
ability, and dairy facilities, be induced,  
by reason of promised medical support  
and the increased price of milk, to con-  
duct his dairy in conformity with a con-  
tract made with the commission in due  
legal form. That the commission estab-  
lish correct clinical standards of purity  
for cow's milk; become responsible for a  
periodical inspection of the dairy under  
their patronage; provide for bi-monthly  
examination of the product by a chemist,  
a bacteriologist, and likewise frequent  
scrutiny of the stock by competent veteri-  
narians. By the employment of well-  
known experts in these departments it  
was hoped to establish a reliable safe-  
guard against the common dangers of  
contaminated and impoverished milk.  
The general requirements, or standard of  
quality for the milk were formulated:

1st. An absence of large numbers of  
micro-organisms and the entire freedom  
of the milk from the bacilli of human  
disease, as diphtheria, scarlet fever, &c.

2d. Unvarying resistance to early fer-  
mentative change in the milk, so that it  
may be kept under ordinary conditions  
without extraordinary care.

3d. Having a constant nutritive value,  
of known chemical composition and a  
uniform relation between the percentage  
of fats, proteins and carbohydrates. The  
legal requirements are stringent and  
binding. The code includes ample se-  
curities for its fulfillment, necessary for-  
feiture clauses, a territorial limit for the  
sale of the product and provision for the  
compensation of the experts employed  
by the commission. It controls the  
character of the land used for pasturage  
and the cultivation of fodder; determines  
the construction, location, ventilation  
and drainage of buildings; provides for  
an abundant and pure water supply, and  
prevents the use of water from wells or  
springs holding surface drainage. It re-  
quires in the stable, cleanliness and  
order, and disallows the keeping of any  
live stock, except the cow, within 300  
yards of the dairy buildings. It regu-  
lates the assortment of the herd with  
reference to uniform results, as well as  
the health, the congeniality, the breed  
and temperament of the animals. It ex-  
cludes any that are judged by a compe-  
tent observer to be tuberculous, or found  
in a state of health prejudicial to the  
herd. It forbids the use of phenomenal  
milkers, provides for the proper housing  
and shelter of the animals, together with  
their grooming, their treatment, and the  
prompt removal of their waste from the  
stable. It regulates the feeding with  
reference to uniformity in the chemical  
composition of the product, and it re-  
strains the use of all questionable or ex-  
hausted materials for food. It governs  
the collection and handling of the milk  
by insisting upon a proper regard for  
cleanliness as viewed by the bacteriolo-  
gist, as it relates to the animal, her sur-  
roundings, the milker's hands, the ves-  
sels, and the association of persons  
handling the milk with immediate or  
remote source of infection. It controls  
by minute specified requirements every  
step in the cooling of the milk, and its  
preparation for shipment, and adds to  
the product every detail of care known  
to promote its keeping qualities or favor  
its safe transportation.

The motives of the commission are  
disinterested and they forbid to them-  
selves any pecuniary rewards. The ex-  
perts are employed by the commission  
and are paid by the dairymen.

The bi-monthly reports of these offi-  
cers to the commission are the basis of  
their approval of the product, which in  
the form of a certificate, acquires a com-

mercial value to the dairymen. Dupli-  
cate printed copies of the certificate are  
used only for the information of physi-  
cians in the localities where the milk is  
sold.

Certified Milk in Buffalo, by Dr. Snow.  
Prior to January, 1895, when the cer-  
tified milk dairy was established, the milk  
supply of Buffalo was furnished in the  
same old-fashioned, careless way that  
prevails in most places; milk was  
purchased from the farmer of the vicin-  
ity at a price varying according  
to the season, from 8 to 12  
cents per gallon. It was aerated or  
cooled, being taken directly to the sta-  
tion and shipped to Buffalo in large and  
often improperly cleaned cans. Here  
the milk was bottled for convenience of  
delivery in the office or barn of the  
dealer and reached the consumer from  
18 to 30 hours old. The richness in  
cream, cleanliness, and age of the milk de-  
pended wholly upon the good nature and  
honesty of the farmer and milkman. In  
general the business was managed in an  
unscientific and slovenly way. There  
was no inspection of milk cows by veteri-  
nary surgeons and no test for tubercu-  
losis. The cleanliness of the barns, care  
in milking and shipping, were left to the  
conscience of the farmer poorly paid and  
harrassed.

A still more unfortunate feature  
existed in the feeding of brewers' grain  
to the cows, a practice almost universal  
among farmers living in the vicinity of  
large cities. This food is the cheapest  
fodder that is available and produces  
very poor milk. It quickly sours, the  
casein readily decomposes and is a fertile  
cause of sickness among infants. After  
some discussion it was resolved to pur-  
sue the idea of Dr. Colt of Newark, and  
his plan of certifying to milk was adopt-  
ed. A committee was raised which  
made a contract with Geo. D. Briggs of  
Elma who owned a herd of cows on a  
farm ten miles from Buffalo. The terms  
and conditions of the contract were nearly  
identical with those of Dr. Colt, the idea  
being to secure

1. A chemical examination of the  
water supply.

2. Cows free from tuberculous dis-  
ease, to be regularly tested and ex-  
amined by a veterinary surgeon.

3. Clean, well ventilated barns.

4. Cleanliness in milking, the cows  
to be groomed, the udders washed, milker's  
hands and garments to be clean.

5. Milk to be at once strained, aerated  
and cooled; to be bottled in sterilized  
bottles, each bottle to be stamped with  
the hour and day of milking so that con-  
sumers might have some idea of the age  
of the milk.

6. Exclusion of brewers' grain from  
the food of the cattle and definite rules  
as to the proper dietary. A monthly  
chemical and bacteriological examina-  
tion of the milk, made as are the veteri-  
nary visits at irregular times, unex-  
pected by the dairymen.

7. A monthly visit from one of the  
medical men who critically and thor-  
oughly inspected the whole plant and  
its methods. Upon the results of the  
veterinary's report, the examination of  
the chemist and bacteriologist, and the  
investigation of the medical committee,  
a certificate was issued every month.

Thus the milk supply was supervised  
and certified to by a disinterested com-  
mission. The price of milk in Buffalo  
is six cents per quart, but this was  
judged too low to fulfill the exactions of  
the committee, which required Mr.  
Briggs to spend more than usual for care  
and feeding of his herd, to pay his  
veterinary and chemist and to ship the  
milk in bottles, this being more expen-  
sive than cans and costing, curiously  
enough, nearly twice as much as bottled  
beer. It was agreed that the milk  
should be sold at retail for ten cents per  
quart. C. W. Boyce, a high class grocer  
in the best residence of the city, agreed  
to deliver the milk and to assume the  
responsibility of the bills, he to pay  
Mr. Briggs 6 1/2 cents per quart; all un-  
sold milk at the end of the day to be  
poured into cans and sold as ordinary  
grocers' milk at 5 cents per quart. Thus,  
Mr. Briggs received 25 cents per gallon,  
paying his chemist and veterinary and  
transportation, while his neighbors,  
operating under the old methods, were  
paid 8 and 10 cents a gallon. The milk  
reaches the city at 8.30 A. M., being in  
transit 40 minutes and is all delivered  
before noon, hence, both night and  
morning milk being in the same wagon  
the consumer can procure milk either  
6 or 18 hours old. The milk is neither  
filtered through absorbent cotton nor  
pasteurized; both processes are unneces-  
sary in fresh milk and mask the bad  
quality of stale milk. The index of the  
richness and freshness of milk is the  
percentage of fats and the number of  
bacteria. Very often the most danger-  
ous milk is not sour but swarms with  
bacteria. Lack of ice, impure water,  
dirty hands and udders, unclean cans and  
pails lead the milk with bacteria.

Excessive acidity, with its accompan-  
ing increase in bacteria, is avoided by  
shipping the bottles in cases filled with  
ice in Summer. Mr. Briggs' technique  
in milking is as follows: the milkers  
wear clean overalls, hands are rigidly in-  
spected, the udders are wiped off, first  
few jets of milk are thrown away,  
[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

CORN & OAT  
FEEDGIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY  
OTHER FEED.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

CHALFONT, Pa., Feb. 2, 1896.  
Gentlemen—I have fed your Victor Corn  
and Oat Feed to my horses and cows for over  
a year, and think so well of it that I do not  
hesitate to say that I have obtained better  
results from feeding it than from any other  
I have ever used.

Yours truly,  
A. J. LINT.

If your feed dealer does not keep Victor  
Corn and Oat Feed, for full information and  
sample address

The American Cereal Co.  
CHICAGO, ILL., or BOSTON, MASS.

**All Seed**  
WARRANTED  
We warrant all seed  
in accordance with the  
order on the first page  
of our catalogue. All  
of our seed is raised  
from carefully selected  
cabbage, onion, carrot,  
beet, etc., and put at as low  
prices as seed raised from trash.  
Try the *Superior Seed*, warranted  
to be the very earliest of all the  
wrinkled sorts. Try the *Enormous*  
potato (dist. for per measure) and  
the best of all the early beets, the new  
cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, etc. To have  
the best garden you will need our cat-  
alogue, it contains the best varieties of vege-  
table seed, many of them of our own raising.  
The *Flower Seed* page is of particular inter-  
est to write and catalogue. It is free.  
JAMES J. H. GILBERT & SONS,  
Established 60 years. Merchants, Mass.

## AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits, April 10, 1897, \$6,044,254.85.

Surplus, \$450,000.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. MANLEY, LENDALL TITCOMB,

L. C. CORNELL, TERRY J. ARBUTT,

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Deposits received and placed on interest the

first day of each month, and interest paid on

interest paid or credited in account on the

first day of each month. All deposits are

deposited in the name of the depositor, and

all accounts are strictly confidential.



## New Ideas in Fancy Work

24 plain and fancy stitches. Embroidery, Knitting, Crocheting, and the new knot in hemstitching, in the March LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. How to dress well, the best fashions for moderate cost, also in this number.

Send 25 cents for a three months' trial subscription. One Dollar a Year.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia

## ECLIPSE

Weight 150 lbs. Corn Planter and Fertilizer Distributer

Plants field or enlisting Corn, Penn, Beans, Sugar Beets or Black Beets in hills, drills or checks. It sows seed, drops fertilizer, covers it with earth, deposits the fertilizer, covers the seed and rolls and compacts the soil. It is a most perfect distributor of all kinds of fertilizers, commercial or home made, and or dry, coarse or fine, evenly and in desired quantities per acre. Drop seed from 4 to 45 inches apart. Will distribute from 10 to 40 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. Strong, durable, lasting and easy to drive. Write for circulars and testimonials. The Belcher & Taylor A. T. Co. Box 158 Hopedale Falls, Mass.

## MONEY MAKERS

for market gardeners because they grow earliest, latest, best-selling and best-paying vegetables. Grow, select and tested by a market gardener who knows. Read all about it.

## ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS

how to grow them and make money. In Arlington's Seed Book. Sent free. Our new address is: W. W. RAYSON & CO. 12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.

## FOR MILK COWS Cleveland Flaxmeal

Combines Perfect Safety in Feeding, with a Large Cream or Butter Product.

CLEVELAND FLAXMEAL not only produces big yields but improves the quality of the product and the health of the animals. While as bulky as bran, it has two and one-half times the feeding value. Many substitute it for bran. Also, nothing is better for horses, fat cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs and hogs. Send for sample and book telling how others use it.

THE CLEVELAND LINED & OIL CO. 723 Chamber of Commerce, BOSTON, MASS.

## OUR 41st Annual Catalogue

Of Seeds, Implements, Etc., MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Kendall & Whitney, PORTLAND, ME.

## LADIES' DR. F. CATON'S TANSY PILLS

OLD RELIABLE ALWAYS EFFECTUAL. 1000 R.F. CATON. PRICE 1 BOSTON, MASS.

## For Sale.

Blanchard C. 68729 A. J. C. O. The man whose arteries bound with rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly infirm. Mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and in plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the pure and rich and in plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the pure and rich and in plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description.

Message of Notice. OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF KENNEBEC CO., STATE OF MAINE. KENNEBEC, ME. Mar. 9th, A. D. 1898. THIS is to give notice that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1898, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec against the estate of

LAVIETTE C. TRUANT, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1898, and which said named debtor is now in the hands of the said Court of Insolvency, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Insolvency to be held at the Probate Court Room, in said County, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Given under my hand the day first above written. IMA M. TRUE, Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of said Court.

## CERTIFIED MILK.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the milk is twice strained through cheesecloth and is aerated by being poured through a sieve down over a cone filled with cold water. It then flows into bottles which have been first washed and then sterilized in an oven at 400° F.

The cleanliness of the whole procedure is much stimulated by the unexpected visits of the medical committee, the veterinary, Dr. F. C. Crandall, and the reports of the number of bacteria, whose increase the milkers have learned to dread, their ambition being to reduce that number. The sale of certified milk has been in operation in the city of Buffalo for about 18 months. The quantity sold varies from about 180 quarts per day in winter to 130 in summer, when many of the consumers are out of town. Certified milk is used chiefly for children, for invalids and for families particular as to their milk supply. "Our community is being educated up to the extreme care necessary to produce fresh, pure milk. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the quality of the average milk sold in Buffalo. Many herds have been tested for tuberculosis and some care and cleanliness is observed in handling and shipping the milk." The health commissioner and the city chemist have a standard of pure milk and continually hold the cleanliness and freshness of certified milk over the local dealers. A rival concern has lately adopted some of our methods and sells a fairly clean milk to its customers.

Now, let us see how the good work goes on at Yonkers, N. Y. This plant was established in 1894. The aim of the founders of this institution was to supply a pure milk, which properly proportioned and pasteurized and put up in sealed bottles, would be ready for infant feeding. The price of milk was fixed at such a rate that the poorest could buy it. It was believed that if enough of this milk could be distributed during the summer months the death rate among young children would be materially reduced, and at the same time, the public would realize the necessity of feeding pure milk to children, and in the course of time demand it of the milk men for themselves. The milk is distributed to private customers in wagons and through the drug store, of which there are six, selected with regard to centers of population.

Much care is taken in the first place in the selection of the milk. The herd has been tested regularly for tuberculosis and the milk is produced under the best conditions. On its arrival at midnight the milk is placed in a refrigerator until pasteurization begins at 5 o'clock A. M. There are two sterilizers which hold 12 racks of 25 bottles each. They are large copper boxes, with a tank at the bottom, which is filled with water and into which a steam coil is run. Two thermometers are used; one gives the temperature of the air inside the sterilizer, and the other, which is placed in a bottle of milk, gives the temperature of the milk. When the temperature of the milk reaches 167° F., the steam is shut off and the temperature is held at that point for 20 minutes. The milk is then rapidly cooled by being set in running water and then sent to the station, where it is placed in ice boxes used exclusively for this milk.

To sterilize the milk cans and other utensils a large steam chest is used, lined with sheet copper, tinued, and has a steam connection at one end; at the other end a thermometer is fitted. The utensils having been thoroughly washed, are placed in this chest and the temperature allowed to rise to 212° F., and kept there for 20 minutes. Later in the day the empty bottles, cans and racks are brought back, they are subjected to the same process before being washed. The bottles are then placed in a tub of hot water and cleaned with a brush. In a second tub they are rinsed in hot water. After being drained they are packed in boxes, with a series of Bunsen burners underneath and a thermometer on top. The bottles are subjected to a heat of 250° F. for one hour and left in the baker until morning. In the morning the bottles are put into galvanized iron racks with handles and filled. The filling is done by pouring the milk into a galvanized iron cylinder having at the most dependent part an outlet to which is fitted a rubber tube with a shut-off. The bottles when filled are corked with plugs of non-absorbent cotton when they are ready for delivery.

Since the plant began operation the mortality among infants has been reduced 50 per cent. During 1894, 31,000 bottles of milk were sold; during 1895, 64,000 were sold; during 1896, 78,000 were sold; during 1897, 90,000 were sold. The effect of the work has not stopped with reducing the infant mortality. When the plant was started in 1894 there were no dairies supplying milk drawn from tested cows and produced under modern hygienic conditions. Gradually, however, the public has awakened to the fact that pure milk can be produced, and on Oct. 1, 1897, there were four dairies selling such milk to the amount of 1230 quarts daily. The price of milk varies from 7 to 10 cents per quart. One dairy supplying this milk at 8 cts. has more orders than it can fill. We confidently expect that this work will increase from year to year, and that in time public opinion will compel most, if not all, dealers, to sell milk from cows known not to be tuberculous, which have been properly groomed, housed and fed. In short to sell pure milk.

In as much as this paper is somewhat lengthy I will ask your attention to only one more plant where milk of this kind is produced, although I could cite several. The one referred to is in Rochester, Here the milk is received from cows that have passed the tuberculin test, and that are daily groomed, well fed and watered, and their udders well washed. The cows are weekly inspected by a milk inspector. The milk is received in 12 quart cans belonging to the department. These cans are sterilized for 45 minutes in a steam sterilizer and then sealed; around them is placed a

wide rubber band and a sterile paper envelope containing two squares of sterile cheesecloth sufficient to cover the mouths of the cans. Through one of these cloth squares the cow is milked directly into the sterilized can. When the milking is finished, the first piece of cloth is thrown away and the second piece is placed over the can while the can is placed in ice water to cool. As soon as the milk is received at the depot it is immediately pasteurized and put up in sterile bottles when it is ready for delivery.

Now, then, what holds good in regard to these places mentioned, holds good in regard to some of the cities of Maine, as Lewiston and Auburn, for instance. We can not all of us produce 10-cent milk, but we are all now producing two-cent milk. Also it holds good that all of us could not sell 10-cent milk for two reasons: We have no market; we have no transportation facilities. A market for our milk can be made in only one way, and that is through the Androscoggin County Medical Association, the members of which enter 9-10 of the homes in this county. I believe that he who lives five years will see every city in Maine consuming pure milk, or certified milk, so-called. We are living in a progressive age and must scan the horizon for some sign which will bring relief. Two-cent milk is as bad as five-cent hogs.

If the rapid transit question is ever solved here, many of us can produce 10-cent milk as well as others, and supply Lewiston and Auburn. It will mean selected dairies with cows tested for tuberculous and other disease, with the utmost care in every way, including feed, water, grooming, ventilation and utensils into which the milk is put. The old, dark, damp, foul, fetid, ill-ventilated tie-up must go. In its place must come high, wide tie-ups, well ventilated, light, and with the full sunshine streaming in; excrement must be promptly taken away and all the surroundings in a sanitary condition. The herds must be inspected, and some one with authority must enforce the regulations as to the condition of the cows and stable, also their feed and water. No barnyard with a well in it affords water fit for man or beast to drink.

Now, can't some of our most progressive farmers, who have large and well-selected herds, unite and make the dairy yield three or four times as much income as it yields now, when you only get that price for the product. Let no corporation wrest the sale of pure milk from you, provided a way is opened up for you to reach your customers. Start small, but in an intelligent way, and work up, remembering all the time that quality makes the price, whether it is milk, butter, cheese, horses, professional service or any other purchasable commodity.

For the Maine Farmer. THE STATE STIPEND.

In the Farmer of this week, which I have just read, is an article upon this subject which appears to me not to be sound. It is said that the Governor and Council, or rather the Governor "ruled" that the amount due York County should not inure to the benefit of any other society. I cannot think that any such ruling has really been made, or if it has been made it was "at once" and would be likely to be revised upon reconsideration. This stipend is raised in a given manner, and for a given purpose, and must be paid out according to its purpose. The purpose of this stipend is to aid agricultural societies in holding their annual fairs and must be paid out upon premiums and gratuities connected. In order to make any portion of this stipend available to any society, three things must appear affirmatively. First, it must hold a fair; secondly, it must make certain required bonds; third, it must not violate any law of the State. Now suppose a society does not hold a fair. Is the stipend thereby affected? Not at all. Suppose a society should hold a fair and not make the required returns. Is the stipend thereby affected? Certainly not. If it is thereby affected, and a portion of it is forfeited to the State, how much of it is thus forfeited? Suppose a society holds its fair in the face and eyes of law and common decency. What then? The stipend must still be divided and distributed, all of it, and be distributed to those entitled to receive it upon certification made to the State Treasurer. The distribution of

A man may talk of disdaining physical strength and prowess until doom day, but the fact remains that he cannot respect even though he be slightly infirm. Mental superiority is desirable and admirable, but it is the "game worth the candle," when it is won at the expense of physical health and strength.

Man may gain the admiration of men and women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly infirm. Mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and in plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the pure and rich and in plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description.

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, I had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip the scales at 150, and am well and strong." "Golden Medical Discovery" cured me.

## ONE CENT

In the shape of a postal card to EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT Portland, Me.

will bring you by return mail, samples of or information about anything in their immense stock.

It's a Quick—Easy—Safe—Cheap way to buy Dry Goods.

This firm have a thirty-years' reputation for honest dealing. They keep Dry and Fancy Goods of every sort and Men's and Women's Furnishings, Dress Goods and Silks are two leading departments.

## NEW SILKS.

All the latest fashions and fancies in Silks for Spring wear, in checks and stripes, and in the new travers stripes and bayadere effects for waists and dresses.

We are showing the most beautiful silks ever shown over a retailer's counter, and the prices are very reasonable. \$1.00 to \$2.50 yd.

\$1.00 yd. some styles extra quality twilled Foulards at this price.

75c yd. Special lot all silk Foulards in blue and white, and black and white, 24 in. wide.

75c yd. Fifteen different styles in wash surahs in stripes and checks in latest colorings.

39c and 45c yd. Seventy new patterns of genuine Kai Japanese wash silks, all bright colors and new effects.

Black Dress Silks of every description.

SEND FOR SAMPLES. EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT PORTLAND, ME.

this stipend among the several societies varies every year. Some new ones come in and some old ones drop out from various causes. For two years York County has dropped out from causes known to the law, and seen and read of all men, and so stands in relation to the stipend the same as any other society which has dropped out, viz., not permitted to share in its distribution. But the stipend still remains. We are accustomed in this connection to the use of the word "forfeited," but I do not find the word in the statute. The provision of law that prohibits rum-selling, gambling, &c., at fairs does not say a word about the stipend. To be sure, if a fair should violate this law or any other, it would be found *malum in se* and so would be out of our receiving any bounty from the State upon general principles and general law. But there is more.

Chapter 70 of Laws of 1891, Sec. 3, provides "Agricultural societies, persons and associations holding public fairs for competition for premiums or purses, are authorized to conduct and manage the exhibitions in accordance with the advertised rules and regulations, not in conflict with the laws of the State." Now if a society manages its exhibitions in conflict with the laws of the State it does so without authority, and hence, does not do it at all so far as the stipend is concerned, and there is no fair and no variety to which any portion of it can be divided or distributed. But the stipend remains and must be divided and distributed. Whether a society has so managed its affairs is a question of fact to be settled, as must other questions of fact, by some tribunal. It would seem as though the Board of Agriculture be the tribunal to settle this question, for the certificate upon which the stipend is paid must be furnished by the Secretary of the Board. When the Board of Agriculture has decided this question, is there any appeal? If so, to what tribunal? The statute does not give any; perhaps it ought to, that is, if there be any other tribunal which can settle it better or more wisely. W. H. VINTOR.

## SWINE.

Do not neglect to salt the hogs as regularly you do any other stock on the farm. They are too often forgotten.

During much of the year keep the hogs away from running streams of water if you would keep them safe from the cholera pest.

If you put the breeding sows on corn all winter they will prove to be expensive property, and, besides, will not be in condition to farrow thrifty pigs.

It is just as important to put the pig on pasture a portion of the year as it is to put the cow there; and good pasture for both is the only kind which pays.

It is said that a hog fed exclusively upon corn will starve to death in about 120 days; but no wise farmer is in danger of proving the statement a fallacy.

The farmer turns his money quicker in hogs than any other thing to which he can put his hand. The hog of to-day is a very different animal from that of 25 or 30 years ago.

Avoid all tendency to constipation in the sow at farrowing time, and you will then have no fears of difficult or dangerous parturition. A constipated sow is liable to devour her own young.

A parturient sow, in good health and

fresh, will of her own choice range over the grass fields many unpleasant days during winter. Indeed, it often requires bitter cold weather to restrain her in shelter all day.

Many who feed skimmed milk to pigs do not get full value therefrom, because they allow it to become too sour. Even though it be sour, the pigs will eat, but they would thrive better if receiving the milk when sweet.

"Looking Indian." When you drop a small object on the floor, "look Indian," and you're sure to find it. Here is the modus operandi, according to a Pittsburgh exchange:

Somebody dropped a stickpin in the hall the other day, and had hard work to find it. She hunted high and low, and on her hands and knees, and with a candle specially procured for the purpose, but it was no use; the pin was very tiny and unperceivable, its value being that of association rather than size or brilliancy. The somebody, after a final shake of the rug, was just about to give it up forever, when one of the children looked to come along. "Why don't you look 'Indian' for it?" he asked. Before the somebody realized what was meant, down dropped the youngster on the floor, his head and his whole body lying sideways and just as close to the dead level as possible. In this position his eyes roved rapidly over the floor. "I have it," he shouted presently, and sure enough, right in the middle of the floor, in so plain a place that it had escaped notice, was the missing stickpin. The youngster then explained that "looking Indian" meant putting the head to the ground in order to catch sight of the smallest object between oneself and the horizon. "They do it on the plains all the time," he said. "That's why they can always tell who's coming. But it works in houses just as well as on the plains. Why, we never lose anything in the nursery nowadays; we just 'look Indian' and find it right off."

The Poison of the Honey-Bee. The chemical and toxic properties of the poison of the honey-bee have been a subject for long study by a German scientist, Dr. Joseph Zanger. During his investigation Dr. Zanger employed 25,000 bees. He found that the fresh poison is clear, like water, of an acid reaction, bitter taste, and of a fine aromatic odor. On evaporating and drying at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees Fahrenheit) a gummy residue is left. It is soluble in water; with alcohol it forms an emulsion-like mixture. The aromatic odor is due to a volatile substance, which disappears on evaporation and is not poisonous. The poisonous constituent is not destroyed by short boiling, nor by drying and heating the residue to 212° Fahrenheit, nor by the diluted acids and alkalis. Dr. Zanger has proved the existence of formic acid, but he has also proved that that is not the poisonous principle. The latter is an organic base, soluble with difficulty in water, but kept in solution by an acid. On the healthy skin neither the bee poison nor a two per cent. solution of the poisonous principle has any effect, but they act as powerful irritants on the mucous membranes.

The perfection to which the quality of cast plate glass is now brought in our great manufacturing—that from which mirrors, shop windows, etc., are made—is, says the *New York Sun*, due to a few simple requirements carefully observed, the material being prepared from the whitest and best broken plate glass, such a small proportion of lime and much smaller amount of manganese and cobalt oxides. When thoroughly melted, the glass is poured upon an iron table of the size required, the thickness being regulated by a strip of iron placed down each of the four sides of the table. Immediately after it is poured out the operator proceeds to flatten down uniformly the molten substance by an iron roller, which lowers the glass to the thickness of the strips at the sides; it is then annealed or tempered for several days, and then ground perfectly level and polished to a transparent brilliancy.

## FAIRS IN 1898.

Androscoggin Valley, Canton—Sept. 27-29. Cumberland Co., Gorham—Sept. 13-15. East Edinboro Farmers Club—Sept. 21-22. Eastern State, Bangor—Aug. 30-Sept. 2. East Somers, Portland—Sept. 22-24. Gray Park, Gray—Aug. 20-Sept. 1. Hancock County, Bangor—Sept. 20-22. Lincoln Co., Bangor—Sept. 21-22. Maine State, Lewiston—Sept. 2-5. No. Waldo, Unity—Sept. 21-22. Oxford County, Norway—Sept. 20-22. Osprey Valley, Cornish—Aug. 30-Sept. 1. Rigby, Portland—Aug. 22-26. South Kennebec, Freetown—Sept. 13-15. Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe—Sept. 13-15.

They Disappeared. "My boy suffered from scrofula bunches on his neck. We did everything we could think of to relieve him, and finally I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. After he had taken two bottles the scrofula bunches disappeared and he has not since been troubled with them." MAY COLE, Box 120, West Bethel, Maine.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

"Oh my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always mislaying her glasses—*The Hills*.

Doctor—"My dear madam, I can do nothing whatever for you. Lady—Gracious! What is the matter with me? Doctor—Nothing.—*London Tid-Bits*.

## Liver Is

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills

ARMSTRONG & McKEIVY, BOSTON, MASS.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS, FARMINGTON, Vt.

ARMSTRONG & McKEIVY, BOSTON, MASS.

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EVERYBODY who knows anything about painting knows that Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint; but there is a difference in White Lead. The kind you want is made by the "old Dutch process." It is the best. Let the other fellow who wants to experiment use the quick process, "sold-for-less money," sorts.

See list of brands which are genuine.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free, also combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

## The Improved U. S. Separator

leads in the greatest dairy State of the West, WISCONSIN. R. M. Bussard's Creamery, Poyntette, Wis., scoring 98½ points and taking

SWEETSTAKES at the State Convention at Manitowoc, Feb. 9-11, 1898.

Remember the United States leads in the greatest dairy State of the East, VERMONT.

E. E. Symes' Creamery, Ryegate, taking

GOLD MEDAL at the State Convention at St. Albans, Jan. 4-7, 1898.

Notwithstanding the Improved United States is the last separator on the market, it is taking the lead in all sections where used.

Send for pamphlets containing hundreds of testimonials. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Belknap Falls, Vermont.

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world. Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows, Sulky Spring-Tooth Harrows, Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harrow & Binder, All-Steel Fertilizer, Columbia Mowers, (1 & 2-horse), All-Steel Self Dump Rakes, Columbia Reapers, No. 8 Reapers, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.

Every machine is *fully warranted* and in the best of the class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

The Cut here shown is that of our Osborne Spring-Tooth Harrow. Examine the cut. You will see that by aid of the regulating levers, the teeth may be set at any angle desired, to run deep or shallow or to cut or to level the ground, to face the harrow from either side, or to break up the clods, or to level the ground, or to face the harrow from either side, or to break up the clods, or to level the ground,







# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by  
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.  
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.  
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.  
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.  
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.  
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
For one inch space, \$2.50 for four lines  
and sixty cents for each subsequent  
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,  
each insertion.COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.  
Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling  
upon our subscribers in Kennebec county.  
Mr. E. S. GIFFORD, our Agent, is now call-  
ing upon our subscribers in York county.10,000 Weekly  
Circulation  
Guaranteed.THE LIVE  
AGRICULTURAL  
NEWSPAPER  
OF THE EAST.Select Your Premium from the Following  
Grand List.The Maine Farmer one year and The  
New York Tribune, or either of the  
following, for only \$1.50  
Six-Dozen Handy Butter Carrier, (Selling  
price, \$1.30)  
Mrs. Lincoln's New England Cook Book,  
200 pages, (Selling price, 50c.)  
Bradbury's Creamery 4-print Butter Mold,  
(Selling price, 85c.)  
One set Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge,  
1286 pages, 5 vols.  
One Sterling Silver handle pen knife, 2  
blades, or one Jack knife, (Selling price, 65c.)  
The Maine Farmer one year and the large  
and complete Map of the World and United  
States, only \$2.00.Sample Copy sent on applica-  
tion.Try the Maine Farmer for one  
month.Spanish officials profess not to want  
war, and our government and people  
surely have a deep dread, yet war seems  
inevitable.Will all the officials who have shed  
such lustre on our muster fields during  
late years, find time to march at the  
head of their battalions?Gov. Powers might take the hint from  
the late appointment of a Georgia lady  
to the staff of the State, with title of Col.,  
and select a representative of the fair  
ones of Maine for like honors.Are the farmers of Maine fully pre-  
pared for the rush of Spring's work?  
Are the plows, harrows, carts, harnesses  
and other tools in full readiness? These  
should be busy days of preparation.Hon. W. H. Vinton takes exception to  
the later ruling in regard to the State  
stipend, and confirms the position at  
first held by Sec'y McKenney. Read his  
article.The haven of rest for the wheeleman is  
Woonsocket, R. I., where the superin-  
tendent of the street railway has ordered  
all cars on his line to be stopped when-  
ever a bicyclist is within 100 feet, and to  
remain stationary until the bicyclist is  
out of the way. Will the foot passen-  
gers be required to take off their hats?"The Maine Farmer claims a guaran-  
teed circulation of 10,000. We have no  
doubt of the entire authenticity of the  
claim, and it deserves double that num-  
ber. With such men as Gilbert and  
Twitcheil to run it, it can but be a most  
valuable agricultural periodical."—*Lowell,  
Mass., Journal.*The strong probability of a war with  
Spain renders such a complete map as  
the Maine Farmer is now giving for a  
special premium, of inestimable value in  
every family. Such a map complete to  
1898 cannot be purchased for twice the  
price of our offer. Don't lose this oppor-  
tunity.It is reported that the proprietor of  
one of our big dailies offered a wager of  
\$50,000, immediately after the destruc-  
tion of the Maine, that his paper would  
force a war upon this nation. Sure it is  
that this class of publications has been  
most eagerly sought after by readers,  
and a most pernicious influence exerted.The annual elections are well nigh over,  
and the appropriations in all country  
towns made by the voters, who are alone  
responsible for any excess above actual  
necessities. Now let us have a fair, free,  
full and just valuation of all property for  
taxable purposes, that the expenses of  
government may rest equally upon all  
classes of property.The total valuation of Boston is  
\$1,242,330,087. The table of classes to  
be exempt contains some striking items:  
Churches, \$16,700,000. Real estate of  
charitable corporations, \$18,000,000.  
Personal property, of ditto, \$18,000,000.  
All property exempt, but suggestive of  
what taxes the city does not get and the  
increase necessarily falling on the remain-  
der.Sec'y Geo. H. Clarke of the Maine State  
Fair is kept busy these days, finding the  
duties of his office actively and man-  
fully. He is now actively pushing the  
state races which have always been so  
popular, and expects a big list of entries.  
If the horsemen respond anywhere it  
will be to the call of the Maine State So-  
ciety, for liberal terms and immediate  
payment are the rule there. The old so-ciety is fortunate in the election of Mr.  
Clarke as Secretary, and the duties of  
his office will be carefully attended to.Wisdom and prudence prevail at Fox-  
croft and a committee of business men  
has been added to the town officers in  
the hope that some compromise may be  
made with the note holders. Conces-  
sions must be made to save the town  
from bankruptcy and only what is just  
and fair seems to be desired. Surely the  
course taken by the voters is worthy of  
commendation.A system of balloting by which any  
percent of votes is liable to lose the  
right of expression is pernicious and un-  
satisfactory. The day following election  
in Gardiner, brought out the fact that  
out of 145 ballots thrown in Ward 2 only  
89 were legal. There were two where  
councilmen, 12 where no cross was inserted  
over the ballot, and 42 where stickers  
were placed over one candidate's  
name. Ballots are expected to be, and  
supposed to be, simply a form to en-  
able the voter to easily, freely and  
fully give expression to his wishes for  
candidates. Under the present compli-  
cated system of marking and sticking,  
those not fully aware of all the prelimi-  
nary steps are very liable to lose their  
ballots, something of far more conse-  
quence than the bolstering up of some  
cranky system of voting.

## THE ALL ABSORBING QUESTION.

East, West, North and South cemented  
into one thought by the wise and prudent  
policy of President McKinley, wait to-  
day the final report of the Court of In-  
quiry regarding the destruction of the  
Maine. Sensational newspapers, deter-  
mined to have war that their coffers  
might be filled, have published the find-  
ing of this Court and furnished the Presi-  
dent with full details, yet it's decision  
is to-day held sacred by the Commission,  
to be presented President McKinley only  
when all the evidence has been weighed.  
This calm, deliberate policy, backed by  
the unanimous action of Congress, the  
unparalleled activity throughout the  
length and breadth of the land, and the  
spontaneous uprising of the people in  
every section of country, ready to move  
at a moment's notice, are producing a  
profound impression upon the civilized  
globe. So calm and straightforward  
have been the steps taken that England  
and Germany have tendered more than  
passive support, while other nations,  
naturally jealous and ready to antagonize,  
have been silent and neutral. War is to  
be averted, if at all, by following the  
steps marked out thus far by the admin-  
istration, and these have so commanded  
the good sense of the people of this  
country that with every day, hope in-  
creases that the threatened evil may be  
averted. The slightest yielding to the  
demands of the panic seekers would  
have, ere this, involved in complications  
far-reaching in their effect. Firmness  
and wisdom will win the battle without  
powder if it can be won by any human  
agencies.The past week has been full of events  
of great significance, and the certainty  
of war has settled like a pall over all the  
country, save at Washington, where the  
few, who carry the load of responsibility,  
have kept the giant forces of the nation  
busy day and night, preparing for war,  
that peace might be insured. Supplies  
of all descriptions, in every town and  
city, wait the order for immediate ship-  
ment, the most active measures are in  
operation to guard the extended sea-  
coast and protect the harbors, two im-  
mense battleships have already been pur-  
chased from Brazil, and all the terrible  
engineers of war is fast getting in ready-  
ness for decisive action. Meanwhile  
the sentiment grows, that because of  
all this, war is to be prevented.  
Indemnity will be demanded for the  
destruction of the Maine, and the demand  
will be enforced by all the power behind  
the administration. All parties are for-  
gotten in the all-absorbing, over-mastering question  
pressing home upon the thoughtful citi-  
zens of the United States. The horrors  
of war are not appreciated, and can only  
be excused on the ground of a supreme  
issue affecting the life of the Nation.  
Those who are clamoring loudest know  
nothing of its realities. They see long  
lines of glittering soldiers and waving  
flags, and hear bands playing stirring  
marches, and think that that is war.  
War is everything that is horrible that  
a distinguished general of the United  
States army, who had all the honors that  
war can bring to a man, said: "War is  
hell." He was right, as even those who  
have had only a distant acquaintance  
with war know full well. Here is an ex-  
tract from Colonel Higginson's Lincoln  
Day speech at Springfield, Mass."With what deep emotion we feel the  
deaths of five or six young men of mag-  
nificent courage in a great conflagration.  
How strange that we have forgotten the  
time when there would come back from  
the South the news of 10,000 killed and  
wounded in some great battle. How im-  
possible it is for any younger person to  
conceive how it was to go through the  
streets of Boston and Springfield and  
other cities and see extra after extra  
hanging out from the windows of the pub-  
lic houses and see column after column  
of the names of killed and wounded,  
and those killed and wounded  
our own neighbors and our own friends;  
to see, as I have seen, out of that crowd  
a man stagger with his hand up to his  
head as if a rifle ball had gone through his  
forehead instead of that of his only son;  
or to see some woman fall, as it were,  
dead, as if the bayonet thrust had gone  
through her heart instead of her hus-  
band's."Some of us have not forgotten the  
time when the newspapers contained  
day after day long lists of the killed and  
wounded, and, often worse than either,  
missing.Old soldiers do not talk so flippantly  
of a contest, and mothers and sisters,  
who recall the years of 1861 and 1865,  
shrink with horror from the martial mu-  
sic which means actual service. War  
may be forced upon us, contingencies  
may arise where National honor alone  
can be defended and protected by a  
struggle at arms, but this must alwaysbe the last resort and the mighty en-  
ginery of public sentiment should be all  
the while turned against this dire alterna-  
tive. The strongest safeguard is the  
activity of official and private citizens  
and the arousal of the deep currents of  
patriotism in every loyal heart. Let us  
trust our interests in the hands of a wise  
administration and heed the lessons  
which may at any hour call for a su-  
preme sacrifice.

## THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

As time passes and the many sided  
relations of the question present themselves  
there naturally arises the fact of the re-  
lations of the United States with Spain  
and also other foreign powers, as well as  
with Cuba, and how far we are justified  
in demanding the recognition of the in-  
dependence of the latter is a problem not  
to be overlooked. Humanitarian neces-  
sities must be met, the hungry and starv-  
ing thousands fed, but this does not in-  
volve any international questions.  
America can find no justification for a  
step which will attract the gaze of  
European powers. Only as there is  
ample authority for extreme action, can  
we hope to maintain our position and  
hold the sympathy of other nations,  
something absolutely necessary for time  
to vindicate our action. The loss of the  
Maine does not furnish authority for a  
demand beyond that covered by inden-  
nity, the necessities of the Cubans must  
be extreme for us to be justified in step-  
ping in with food and clothing as these  
will prolong the struggle. Surely  
neither of these, or the fact that business  
interests on the island are largely in the  
hands of the Americans, authorize a de-  
mand for independence. Sympathy may  
be deep and broad enough, but the  
United States has no use for the Island  
of Cuba. It can never be a State in our  
Union. It will always be populated by  
a mixed people, more or less heteroge-  
neous in type, and then beyond all ques-  
tion the fact that we are not seeking more  
territory, but the development of the  
resources within ourselves. If President  
McKinley is able to secure the submis-  
sion of the question of Cuba's rights to  
arbitration, where the power and possi-  
bility of self government may be pre-  
sented, he will have accomplished all  
that seems within the bounds of reason.  
We may desire more, but our desires  
must be backed by unquestionable au-  
thority before we can insist at the point  
of the bayonet upon submission. To  
free Cuba and then be obliged to estab-  
lish a Provincial government would in-  
volve the United States in never ceasing  
trouble. Before a decided step is taken  
beyond advisory action, full and com-  
plete authority and justification must be  
established, else the administration will  
bring upon it severe condemnation.  
War can be justified only under the most  
extreme conditions.

## AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Employees of the J. C. Ayer Co. Celebrate.  
One of the most notable banquets ever  
given in New England was lately held in  
Lowell, Mass., when the hundreds of  
employees of the J. C. Ayer Company  
celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the  
founding of the gigantic business of put-  
ting up reliable medicines for sale. The  
following account of the celebration,  
taken from a Lowell paper, is well worth  
the reading:  
It was ostensibly a gathering of every  
one connected with the J. C. Ayer Com-  
pany, from its treasurer, down to the  
humblest employe, all companions in  
mirth for one long and joyful evening,  
and its object was twofold—to observe  
the 50th anniversary of the celebrated  
firm and to further the interests of in-  
dustry's greatest factor, cooperation, by  
the drawing together as friends all the  
employees of the company's great plant.The event was the happy thought, suc-  
cessfully carried out, of Alfred E. Ross,  
the brainy manager and treasurer of the  
Ayer Company.  
The J. C. Ayer Company was founded  
by Dr. J. C. Ayer. He was a poor boy,  
depending in a large measure upon his  
own efforts for his education. It was in  
1838 that he entered the apothecary store  
in Lowell, where he gained the first in-  
sight into his future work as a practical  
and analytical chemist. Later he stud-  
ied medicine, and after purchasing a  
drug store, put upon the market "Cherry  
Pectoral." This was followed by the  
"Pills," "Sarsaparilla," "Agu Cure," and  
"Hair Vigor."The rise and growth of the business is  
well known to all: suffice it to say that  
Dr. Ayer's maxim was: "Undertake  
what you can accomplish and accomplish  
what you undertake."

## THE OCEAN ONE VAST GOLD MINE.

This Electrolytic Marine Salts Co. is  
the corporation which has caused a great  
sensation by the purchase of land in Lu-  
bec, whereon it has built a plant and  
established machines in the sea close by.  
These machines, it is claimed, take gold  
and silver from the sea water which is  
allowed to run through them, by a secret  
process. It is estimated that from every  
ton of sea water one dollar's worth of  
gold and a still larger amount of silver  
are extracted.  
A gentleman who has facilities to  
know, let it accidentally drop the other  
day, that the process employed was not  
electric but chemical.  
One hundred machines are now in  
use, and Mr. Cushing's visit to Lubec  
and Calais, last week, ended in a con-  
tract between the company and Mr.  
Cushing's lumber firm to furnish over  
\$50,000 worth of lumber to be used in  
building a dam and erecting new ma-  
chines. A somewhat mysterious individ-  
ual, who was in Calais a few days  
last week, went to Eastport to see Gen.  
S. D. Leavitt, and as Mr. Leavitt repre-  
sents the parties who own Treat's Island,  
just off Lubec, and as the stranger let  
several remarks fall which strengthened  
the suspicion, it is thought that the  
"New Klondike" company will soon  
have a rival in the field.

## Send Some Down East.

It is reported that the treasury at  
Washington seems likely to be embur-  
sened by the flow of gold into its coffers  
if any considerable portion of the large  
amount which is on the way from Lon-  
don to New York is deposited at the  
assay office. The gold reserve made a  
net gain of \$540,415 on Saturday, the in-  
crease coming at the New York sub-  
treasury and the mints, and by the sur-  
render of assay office checks. Gold cer-  
tificates, which have been carefully  
hoarded during the last four years, were  
received to the amount of \$50,000.

## Don't Believe It.

We do not believe the report cir-  
culated by the Boston contractors, that  
the farmers of Maine are anxious to con-  
tract for milk at less than prices now paid  
the farmers of Massachusetts. Two and  
one-quarter to two and one-half cents  
is below the price possible in other ways,  
when the standard of 13 per cent. solids  
must be maintained, unless one is very  
favorably located. The farmers need to  
stand for their own rights. The daily  
reports of milk at Boston amounting to 30,  
000 cases of 17 pints each. Every month  
the surplus ranges from five to twenty  
cows supply, or from 125,000 to 235,000  
cans a month. It is the surplus, which  
cuts down the net revenue.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

Powerful influences are being brought  
to bear, both upon Spain and the United  
States, looking toward the preservation  
of peace. Great moneyed interests have  
taken alarm at the threatening aspect  
which affairs have assumed, and are  
bringing tremendous pressure to bear  
to prevent the crisis becoming more  
acute. Not only this, but some of the  
powers of Europe have become deeply  
interested, and are making suggestions  
with regard to the disposition of the con-  
troversy between the two countries,  
which are likely to have an effect upon  
Spain, even though no attention may be  
paid to them in Washington.A cablegram has been received from  
the head of the Rothschild family in  
London, in which it is stated that Spain  
will be unable to raise any money for  
purposes of war preparations.The latest news from Madrid states  
that it is asserted in well informed cir-  
cles that the negotiations in New York  
as to the commercial treaty, are paving  
the way for an understanding between the  
Cuban government and the insur-  
gents, on grounds to be submitted for  
approval to the home government.The aspect of affairs has undergone a  
complete change, and there is a strong  
feeling in favor of peace between the  
United States and Spain.  
Senator Hale declares that "the best  
way to avoid war is to be prepared for it."President McKinley's latest act points  
unmistakably towards the speedy free-  
dom of Cuba, but not by way of war as  
indicated the past two weeks. The re-  
port of the Court of Inquiry is not ex-  
pected for some days.A dispatch from London says that the  
United States Government is negotiating  
for the purchase of the third Russian  
battleship, the 24-de-Mais. It is also re-  
ported that Spain has purchased the  
battleship O'Higgins from Chili. Wash-  
ington authorities claim, however, that  
the United States stands in the way of  
securing the Chilean ship.

## AGRICULTURAL.

—H. I. Libby's band of imported  
Shropshires, Waterville, are proving pro-  
fitable, fifty sheep having produced seventy-  
five lambs. These thoroughbred lambs  
will soon be advertised for sale in the  
Maine Farmer. Mr. Libby intends to  
make it within the reach of every Maine  
farmer to acquire a pair of this choice  
breed of sheep at a low price.—The demand for Maine cream in-  
creases steadily in the towns and cities  
of other States, especially Massachusetts,  
solely because of its quality.—Past Master N. B. Douglas of Mass.  
State Grange, owns a farm at Sherborn,  
having thirty-five acres of tillage, on  
which he supports eighteen as fine Jer-  
seys as he could wish to own. In addi-  
tion are the horses and young stock,  
twenty-five in all. There is pastureage  
for perhaps eight and in this pasture the  
cows have a daily run of four hours,  
the remainder of the time being spent in  
the comfortable pen. Year after year enough  
hay is sold to more than half pay the grain  
bill. This farm pays, the cream being  
delivered in Natick and sold to Framingham  
and skim milk sold to a dealer direct.The silo feed is apple pumice, a great  
milk producer. Good methods prevail  
at Elmidae.—The annual meeting of this wideawake  
organization will be held at Waterville,  
Friday, 18th.

## Programme.

Forenoon Session.—10.30.  
Prayer. Rev. George D. Lindsay.  
Report of Secretary. Address of Welcome.  
Address of A. L. Caborn, Classical Institute  
Response. Principal W. L. Powers.  
Gardiner Grammar School.  
Class Exercise in Phonetics with Reading  
Exercise, Grades I and II.  
Miss Della A. O'Donnell, Waterville  
Class Exercise in Geography, Grade IV.  
Miss Helen M. Dunbar, Waterville  
The GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS.  
Professional Reading.  
Miss Alice M. Sherry, William R.  
How Can a Taste for Good Literature Be Cul-  
tivated in Our Pupils?  
Principal Clara M. Burleigh.  
What Should a Grammar School Do for Its  
Pupils? Principal Weston Lewis.  
Miss Helen M. Dunbar, Waterville  
A Suggestion in regard to Rural Schools.  
Superintendent E. K. Barber, Gardiner  
Nature Study in Its Place.  
Supt. E. F. Hittig, Waterville  
Spiritual Address to Nature Study.  
Some Essentials. Hon. W. W. Steinson.  
Address. Supt. Thomas M. Ballist, Springfield  
Business.  
Evening Session.—7.00.  
Music. Supt. Thomas M. Ballist, Springfield.  
Reception.  
Reduced rates at all stations on Maine Cen-  
tral railroads.

## A Rich Feed and a Rich Cow.

Elisha Woodford, Bangor, for years  
has owned a cow, Woodford's, which  
placed \$500 in gold in a boxful of bran  
which had served as a receptacle in the  
cellar for eggs. During her absence the  
children in clearing up fed the bran to  
the cow. The cow sickened and died,  
and not until the gold was found inside  
of her was it known what had become of  
it, as no one remembered having given  
the bran to the cow, and Mrs. Woodford  
on missing it supposed it had not been  
stolen. This line of feeding is not to be  
classed as scientific.

## For Over Sixty Years.

Riding through the quiet village of  
Sherborn a few days ago we met the  
honored chaplain of the Massachusetts  
legislature, Rev. Mr. Dowse, now serv-  
ing his twentieth term as the official  
of the State and nearly closing his six-  
ty-first year's pastorate over the Congre-  
gational church at Sherborn. Clear in  
thought, rich in expression and ripe  
with experience he still ministers to the  
people of his early choice, beloved by  
all.

## County News.

—Hallowell's finances remain about  
the same as last year save for the \$50,000  
issued for water system.  
—C. H. Nelson, Waterville, broke  
records for private sales in Boston, Sat-  
urday. He shipped up 24 horses, from  
Waterville, on Friday, and during the  
next day sold 13.  
—Kennebec County suffers a heavy  
loss in the departure of the large party  
mentioned elsewhere, for the gold re-  
gions of the extreme West. The best  
families of their fellow citizens will fol-  
low them for health, and success in their  
search for nuggets.—Bids for the new Grange hall at  
Readfield close Wednesday noon, March  
23, and contracts will follow immedi-  
ately after. The plans made by C. F.  
Fletcher, Architect, Augusta, insure a

## PERSONAL.

—John Wamsmaker will be the candi-  
date of the Business Men's League for  
Governor of Pennsylvania, opening the  
campaign with a severe arraignment of  
present methods and practices.—A medal of honor has been pre-  
sented to Major General Daniel E.  
Sickles, of the United States Army, re-  
tired, for most distinguished gallantry  
while in command of the Third Army  
Corps at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.The nominations made by Gov. Pow-  
ers, Thursday morning, are: Hon. W. H.  
Fogler, Rockland, Associate Justice in  
place of Judge Foster; Associate Justice,  
Thomas H. Haakell of Portland, who  
succeeds himself; Commissioner of Phar-  
macy, Joseph F. Young of Augusta;  
Judge of the Augusta municipal court,  
Judge A. G. Andrews.—Everett B. Norton of Farmington,  
has been appointed Assistant Secretary  
of the Ways and Means Committee, in  
the place of Capt. E. T. Merrill, deceased.—No young man has gone out of Ken-  
nebec county who deserves success more  
than Mr. Asher Hinds, a Benton boy,  
and we are pleased to note the following  
words of commendation from the Wash-  
ington Times, where he occupies the im-  
portant position of clerk to Speaker  
Reed. "One of the wonders in the  
House is Asher C. Hinds, clerk at the  
Speaker's desk. He is a wonder because  
of his remarkable memory and his per-  
fect knowledge of routine proceedings  
in the House and of parliamentary usage.  
He generally stands or sits near the  
Speaker, or if the House is in committee  
of the whole near the chairman, and  
when any points of order are raised  
which require a knowledge of the rules  
he turns instantly to the section and  
paragraph in the rules which cover the  
debated question. If a decision is  
needed to show a ruling, Mr. Hinds' wond-  
erful memory is not taxed in the slightest.  
He rushes to the Speaker's room, and  
from a number of huge vol-  
umes of books or scrapbooks with ex-  
tracts from The Record pasted in them,  
he selects immediately the volume  
needed, turns to the page in an instant  
and presents it to the presiding officer.  
Mr. Hinds is by nature and profession a  
journalist."

## City News.

—A private sanitarium has been opened  
at the house of Dr. Friend, on Hospital  
street, to be under the direction of Drs.  
Crooker, Friend, Turner, McAleney and  
LaFrance.—Rev. George F. Degen, of the Episco-  
pal church, has accepted an invitation to  
deliver the memorial sermon before the  
Seth Williams Post, on the Sunday before  
Memorial Day.—While the announcement has not  
been made, no one questions but the suc-  
cessor of the present judge of the Munici-  
pal Court of Augusta will be the present  
incumbent, Judge A. G. Andrews, who  
has proved a most efficient officer.—Mr. Howard Owen has accepted an  
invitation, extended unanimously by the  
Grand Army Post at Wayne, to deliver  
the memorial address there, this year.  
This means that Wayne is to have one of  
the best memorial speakers of the State.—The call is out for another town  
meeting, Apr. 18, to vote on the refusal to  
the proposed railroad from Farmington  
in the form of land damages, \$10,000  
being the amount called for at the present  
time from Augusta.—Work on the Augusta House will be  
pushed, and the new proprietors, Messrs.  
Arnold and Pinkham, will take posses-  
sion June 1. Messrs. Vickery and Hill  
will furnish the house throughout, which  
insures everything first class in every re-  
spect.—The following medical and surgical  
staff for the City Hospital has been se-  
lected:Consulting Staff.  
F. C. Thayer, M. D., Waterville.  
J. D. Nutting, M. D., Hallowell.  
W. P. Giddings, M. D., Gardiner.  
C. W. Taggart, M. D., Winthrop.  
Surgical Staff.  
J. E. Tuell, M. D., Augusta.  
O. C. S. Davies, M. D., Augusta.  
W. H. Harris, M. D., Augusta.  
H. J. Frederick, M. D., Augusta.  
Medical Staff.  
R. J. Martin, M. D., Augusta.  
George M. Randall, M. D., Augusta.  
J. H. Thompson, M. D., Augusta.  
V. A. Clements, M. D., Augusta.  
Homeopathic Medical Staff.  
W. S. Hill, M. D., Augusta.  
W. S. Thompson, M. D., Augusta.  
Oculist and Aurist.  
C. W. Stockman, M. D., Augusta.The work of furnishing the hospital is  
being pushed rapidly, and the citizens  
are responding to the calls for material  
aid.—The election in Augusta, Monday,  
passed off quietly the vote being surpris-  
ingly large under the circumstances.  
The strength of the tickets called out  
the voters and the result must be grati-  
fying to the Republicans, the vote stand-  
ing 1355 for Hon. J. Manchester Haynes  
to 585 for Hon. Thomas Lynch and 40  
for Dr. Thompson. The following  
thoughtful message received from Mr.  
Haynes, who was called away by im-  
portant business, may be accepted as  
evidencing his purpose in directing the  
affairs of the city the ensuing year.  
"Please say to my fellow citizens that I  
will try that my friends may not regret  
their victory and that my opponents may  
not regret their defeat." The full ticket  
elected isMayor—Hon. J. Manchester Haynes.  
Aldermen—L. D. Carver, E. E. Park-  
man, Melville Smith, W. H. Edwards,  
Francisco D. Colburn, Edwin J. Phil-  
brick, Howard Chandler, Chas. W.  
Bailey.Councilmen—A. A. Nichols, Chas. E.  
Sturtevant, F. R. Wellman, Byron Boyd,  
L. H. Dudley, D. D. Sewall, Arthur E.  
Perival, Augustine Carr, Chas. A.  
Knobles, C. F. Fletcher, J. Arthur Sar-  
gan, Fred D. Lynn, C. E. Furinton, A. T.  
Murphy, Fred J. Doe, E. E. Kimball.  
Wardens—L. B. Hill, J. S. Little, Fred  
E. Garland, J. E. Kingley, Ethel H.  
Jones, A. A. Clark, E. H. Gay, Chas. A.  
Spaulding.Ward Clerks—C. E. Hoxie, C. J. H.  
House, F. B. Haskell, C. M. Philbrick,  
Levi Whitcomb, W. G. Haskell, P. V.  
Brown.Constables—W. L. Thompson, G. C.  
Milliken, E. E. Myrick, Frank E. Chase,  
B. H. Tracy, F. W. Chadwick, L. G.  
Haskell, J. A. Jones.—Not for years have the citizens of  
Augusta received a greater shock than  
when the word was received Sun-  
day morning, that one of the leading  
business men, most active citizens and  
public servants, Mr. Frederick Cony, had  
died without warning. On Saturday  
evening, in usual health, Mr. Cony enter-  
tained a party of friends, urging with his  
accustomed earnestness, activity at the  
polls on Monday. At a little before 7  
o'clock, Sunday morning, he arose and,  
getting a paper, returned to bed again,  
where he read for a few moments. Sud-  
denly he placed his hand over his heart,  
saying to his wife, "I have a terrible pain  
here," and died without a struggle. He  
was born in this city, on June 19, 1850,  
and was the son of the late Governor  
Samuel Cony and Lucy W. Brooks, re-  
ceiving his education in the schools of  
Augusta, and at Bowdoin college, from  
which he was graduated in the class of  
'80. Entering the grain business with  
his brother, D. A. Cony, he at the death  
of his brother, succeeded to the business.  
Since that time he has planted the Cush-  
nong Creamery, and cooperating with the  
farmers, had placed it upon a good founda-  
tion. Mr. Cony was twice married,  
his first wife, Miss Grace Ballard, daugh-  
ter of the late George S. Ballard, died in  
1886. On Nov. 29, 1888, he was married  
to Miss Laura Lewis of Randolph, who,  
with an aged mother and invalid sister,  
survive him. To these and the circle  
again broken the heartfelt sympathies of  
a large number of friends are extended  
in their bereavement.

## County News.

—Hallowell's finances remain about  
the same as last year save for the \$50,000  
issued for water system.  
—C. H. Nelson, Waterville, broke  
records for private sales in Boston, Sat-  
urday. He shipped up 24 horses, from  
Waterville, on Friday, and during the  
next day sold 13.  
—Kennebec County suffers a heavy  
loss in the departure of the large party  
mentioned elsewhere, for the gold re-  
gions of the extreme West. The best  
families of their fellow citizens will fol-  
low them for health, and success in their  
search for nuggets.—Bids for the new Grange hall at  
Readfield close Wednesday noon, March  
23, and contracts will follow immedi-  
ately after. The plans made by C. F.  
Fletcher, Architect, Augusta, insure a—The election in Augusta, Monday,  
passed off quietly the vote being surpris-  
ingly large under the circumstances.  
The strength of the tickets called out  
the voters and the result must be grati-  
fying to the Republicans, the vote stand-









"Ah, yes!" answers Mrs. Turner. "No need to say where I know who's expecting you at the Barris'. I'm positively getting jealous, Mr. Maynard."

The young fellow's cheeks are burning with a flush that is not caused by the buffeting of the Wyoming winds. "I'll be glad to come almost any other time you say, Mrs. Turner. I'm sure it's very good of you. But pardon me, won't you? The patrol is saddling at the stable, and I must hurry down there."

She has no time to fire another shot before he is out of the house and slamming the storm door behind him. Then she comes into the parlor and peers out of the window as though to see whether he goes at once to stables or stops, as she more than half believes he will, at the Barris'. The captain is pulling on his "arctic" in the hallway and presently appears at the door, looping the frogs of his heavy fur lined coat—a coat that had once been a handsome garment, but is old and worn and shabby now.

"I think Mrs. Barry ought to put a stop to that affair before it goes any further," says Mrs. Turner, whereat the captain becomes speechless and inarticulate. Apparently he hasn't heard of "Neither of them has a cent in the world except his second lieutenant's pay," she goes on, and Turner finds himself rummaging through his pockets as though in search of some much needed article, for he still has nothing to say. Then she turns and faces him.

"Don't you?" she asks.

"Don't I what?" he replies, in simulated ignorance. He is fencing for time.

"Now, Captain Turner, I know you heard what I asked. You always behave in this absurd way when what I am thinking and talking about doesn't happen to suit you. I said, Mrs. Maynard nor Miss Barry had a cent, and that Mrs. Barry ought to put a stop to their flirtation at once—and you heard it."

"I think it is none of our business, Fanny," says Turner mildly. "Just as I said about Mrs. Gregg's gown. I can't help wishing you concerned yourself less about other people's affairs, my dear little woman," he adds, after a pause. "You—you haven't said anything to anybody but me as to the letters that came from Mrs. Gregg, have you?" he asks almost timidly.

"Her bills, I suppose you mean. If I have, Captain Turner, it only serves her right. I'm sure she has shown me little mercy or consideration."

"Well, dear, for my sake, then, don't speak of it to anybody. Gregg is one of my nearest friends, and whatever you say of his wife is sure to get around to him sooner or later in aggravated—er, aggravated form, and it would hurt him cruelly."

Mrs. Turner has impatiently whirled about and is once more gazing out upon the parade. A petulant exclamation escapes her before his words are finished. She is black-browed—putting now.

"You haven't spoken of it to any one, have you, dear?" he asks.

No answer.

Turner walks close up to her as she stands half shrouded by the curtains. "Don't be afraid to tell me, Fanny," he pleads. "I think I ought to know."

"Afraid!" she flashes indignantly. "What is there to be afraid of? Very possibly I have spoken of it to Mrs. Raymond, who notices just exactly what I have—and there may have been others who heard, for all I care. They know it's just exactly as I say. How can you be so absurd and make such a fuss over such a little matter? I'd just as lief say it to her face."

"Say it to no one," are Turner's next words. "Your imprudence has cost me two or three friendships I valued, and I should hate to be at odds with Gregg. Now it is time for me to go. Do not expect me until luncheon. The moment court adjourns I must go to the troop office."

She never turns to say goodby. Her sudden face is pressed close to the pane, but she darts back quickly as two tall officers come suddenly in sight—Captain Truscott and Lieutenant Blake. Turner, too, catches sight of them as they march quickly by and waits a moment to let them get well up the row ahead of him. He is in no mood for companionship. He looks sadly, wistfully at the willful woman before him a moment, but her back is obstinately turned to him. She returns to the window, and without another word he leaves the house. At the gate he glances toward the casement, hopeful of one re-

"Eight, sir; so I'm told at the office," leaning look or smile, but now she has disappeared, and Turner goes on to his duty with a long sigh and a heavy heart.

"It is my own doing," he says. "If I had not my foot down firmly years ago, she would have learned and forgiven, but it's too late now—too late."

As he is passing Major Barry's quarters the storm door flies open and out comes the senior battalion commander himself, gray mustached, keen eyed, square of face, alert and vigorous. "Ha, Turner," he says; "well met! Have you heard any particulars? Do you know what we're to do?"

"I've heard nothing, major, except a rumor of trouble at the South Cheyenne agency."

"Indeed! Well, the colonel has just

sent me word that our battalion is to be put in readiness for immediate field service, and a scrimmage is coming sure."

#### CHAPTER II.

When the little two company post of Fort Fred Winthrop was broken up, Major Barry of the 5th cavalry was left without a command, and so was sent to the headquarters of the regiment at Russell. The junior major, Standard, was already there, but the troops had been crowded within the rickety fenced enclosure, and that gave each major four troops—what was then called a battalion. Standard swore a little after his explosive fashion. He had been second in command ever since their return from the Sioux campaign of 1876, and he hated to see an officer come in between him and the top. Not that he disliked Barry. They were on very good terms, though not exactly intimate. But Barry's coming necessitated a general shaking up as to quarters, for he had to turn out a senior captain in order to get the house which his rank entitled him, and there were several more midwinter movements as a consequence. "I'm sorry," he said, "heartily sorry, but you all know Mrs. Barry is an invalid, and I have to find comfortable quarters for her."

Mrs. Barry was indeed an invalid. She lay for hours every day on a couch especially prepared for her, rarely even drove in the open air and was in bed every night by 9 o'clock. Her main entertainment consisted in being read to, and this duty was divided between her devoted husband and her companion, Miss Nellie Baird. Mrs. Barry was essentially a gentlewoman, courteous and considerate by nature, and refined with that almost ultra refinement that is the product of long protracted physical suffering. The few relatives left to Miss Baird considered her a very fortunate girl when she was offered the position of companion to Mrs. Barry, even though the salary was not large, and indeed her lot, for an orphan girl practically homeless, was anything but a hard one.

She had been teaching in the village school and leading a life of almost scholastic drudgery. Her health was suffering, she had not even been allowed to board around, first in one family, then in another, in that narrow New England circle, and she hailed with delight the change that took her to the broad, free frontier, to a little army home where there were sympathy, kindness and comfort. Her duties were light. She read aloud from books of Mrs. Barry's selection each morning from 10 to 12, but was given most of the afternoon for exercise and recreation. From 3 to 4 the major himself sat by the side of the gentle invalid, and in the evening, as a rule, both were with her. Mrs. Barry's tastes were scholarly, and the morning readings were a liberal education to the village girl whose previous life had been so cramped and restricted. She proved most faithful—indeed most grateful. She grew and thrived and blossomed in the society of her protectors and benefactors.

One day Mrs. Barry as she had loved none of her own kind and kin since the death of her mother, five years gone by. Her father she could remember only vaguely. She was barely 4 years old when his coffin rested, draped in the flag he had died to defend, were brought back to the village. She was a gentle, pure hearted maid, only 19 this stormy spring of 1878. She had been somewhat angular and bony and hollow eyed and a little nervous when first she came to the Barris, but beautiful form and exercise and the bracing mountain air and sound sleep and sweet companionship and freedom from care and worry and all had done their work, and Mrs. Barry woke up one fine day to the realization that they had a genuine New England beauty under their roof—a winsome girl, whose features and coloring were as dainty and fair as those of the Parisian model. The thin neck and bony shoulders and arms had given place to firm, rounded, dimpled members, beneath a skin so white as to be almost dazzling. The hollow eyes were gone, for a tender light burned in their blue depths, a delicate flush dyed over the soft, rounded cheeks, and a smile of sweet content hovered about the corners of her rosy mouth, that, a year gone by, quivered, pale and piteous.

"How that girl has improved since you brought her out, dear!" said the major one sunny afternoon as Nathalie started for her brisk walk over the prairie.

"Then you've noticed it," answered the invalid, patting his big, brown hand. "It has been very sweet to me to watch it. She's a good, true hearted girl, Arthur."

"Oh, I'm not the only one to notice it, Mary! Several people have spoken of it to me, and as for young Maynard, I'm afraid it's getting serious."

"My responsibility is a very grave one where she is concerned," said Mrs. Barry after a thoughtful pause. "Of course I could not but know that Mr. Maynard was greatly attracted, else he wouldn't have managed to work with her or to call her so often. Do you know anything of his people?"

"Nothing whatever, and little of him except that he acts like a gentleman on all occasions, attends to his duties, does not drink or gamble and lives within his means. Standard and I have heard his one of the best of the youngsters, and Blake says he stood the initiatory six months at Mrs. Turner's apron strings without a sign of singing his wings."

"Well, that thralldom is at an end certainly," said Mrs. Barry. "She here and asked her to go to the next hop with him and begged me to intercede. I did. I told her I'd like to have her go if only to look on, but she would not do it. She says she never danced in her life. Mrs. Standard came in awhile ago, and she talked with her—offered to be her chaperon and was as kind and sweet as possible, but Nathalie shook her head and compressed her lips, and we saw it was useless. But others ad-

vised her besides Mr. Maynard. Hunter and Dana visit us frequently, and Dana has invited her to drive, but she declined. Why, do you suppose?"

"Evidently she's not getting on very well. Dana isn't half a bad fellow and comes of good stock. Hunter doesn't amount to much. He's feather brained. Well, let's get at our book."

And meantime the object of this household chat was walking her way among the drifts and picking up and briskly over the barren prairie well to the north of the post, singing solemn little songs to herself—sober, old-fashioned hymn tunes as a rule, yet catching herself now and then humming some one of the stirring quick steps or waltzes she had heard at the band concert, whereat sweet little Annie Stone, "innocently suggested sweet little Annie Stone."

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

## Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,  
(Established 1780.)  
Dorchester, Mass.

While Ruth nursed her trouble until to her mental vision it assumed tremendous proportions.

"To go about and have people shout at me in order to make me hear, or perhaps to be obliged to carry a speaking tube or an ear trumpet, and to advertise my defect, to sit at the table and not hear a word that is said unless some one makes a special effort to address me—couldn't bear it," thought Ruth.

"If any one expects me to be resigned to being deaf all my life, they'll be mightily mistaken," Ruth said to her mother.

"I trust you may have no occasion to resign yourself to such a manifest calamity," said Mrs. Means, "and yet people support life and are brave and strong under even greater ills."

"I have come to the conclusion that I am made of very poor stuff," said Ruth, humbly.

There came a day when Ruth heard some of the louder, shriller sounds that had been for a time as if they were not to her.

"I never supposed I should be delighted to hear Mike shaking down the furnace, or that my soul would thrill with joy to listen to that abominable factory whistle," she told Annie, "but to such strains as these have come. You ought to have seen me the first time I heard the door-bell ring. I should certainly have kissed that bell had it been anywhere but close up to the ceiling."

"I was deaf just one fortnight," Ruth told her sympathizing friends, "but it seemed at least six months. I never want another such experience."

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while Ruth nursed her trouble until to her mental vision it assumed tremendous proportions.

"To go about and have people shout at me in order to make me hear, or perhaps to be obliged to carry a speaking tube or an ear trumpet, and to advertise my defect, to sit at the table and not hear a word that is said unless some one makes a special effort to address me—couldn't bear it," thought Ruth.

"If any one expects me to be resigned to being deaf all my life, they'll be mightily mistaken," Ruth said to her mother.

"I trust you may have no occasion to resign yourself to such a manifest calamity," said Mrs. Means, "and yet people support life and are brave and strong under even greater ills."

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